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## THE COMMONWEALTH.

### The Betrayed;

OB, THE PURITAN'S REVENGE.

On a fine moon-light night, just previous to the restoration of Charles II, a young man of genteel appearance was walking rapidly towards the village of Charing. His dress denoted that he was of the sect of the Puritans. It was Edward Marston, a widower with one child, whose household was under the direction of his sister Grace.

He had proceeded for some time in his solitary walk, when a hand was laid upon his shoulder. "He started and turned—it was his uncle Martin.

"Uncle!" he exclaimed, "what brings you here at such an hour?"

"To tell thee that the Commons of England and Monk have betrayed their trust, and recalled Charles Stuart to the throne of his fathers."

"I have heard as much. England is now no place for us. You and my late father sat as judges on the tyrant's trial."

"Edward," said the relative, "thou art but lukewarm. But the Lord hath reproved thee. Hath he not smitten thee in thine afflictions?"

"He hath!" groaned his nephew, with a glance at his mourning garments. "She I loved is in her grave!"

"And thy sister?" added the old man, bitterly.

"The child of her who bore thee is dishonored!"

What mean you?"

"That William Clayton even now is in her chamber, despite my warning. Thou wouldst shelter him, and the proud fool, his brother. Like a serpent he has stung you!"

"I must have proof of this."

"Thou shalt watch with me," said the old man, sadly, "and be convinced of the dishonor of thy blood."

Drawing their swords, they concealed them selves behind a portion of the garden wall, from whence they could see the window of Grace's apartment.

Grace Marston was a lovely creature to look upon as earth could boast. She had won the heart of the young Royalist, who was her brother's friend and guest, and yielding to his solicitations, had weakly consented to a secret marriage. There might have been—nay, there was—imprudence in the act, but no dishonor. Unfortunately, his nightly visits to her chamber were discovered by her uncle Martin, a jealous Puritan, and the storm was ready to break.

"He comes!" whispered the old man to his companion. "Now are you convinced?"

"Buttox fatally!"

As the adventurous husband descended from the window of the mansion—for he and his brother were lodged in a pavilion in the garden—both uncle and nephew attacked him. They would listen in their blind fury to no explanation, and the young man must have fallen beneath their united efforts, had not the clashing of swords brought his brother Richard to his assistance. In a few minutes the tables were fatally turned—Edward Marston was dying.

No sooner did the young man perceive the condition of his friend than he knelt beside him, and attempted to raise him from the ground.

"False friend!" groaned the dying man.

"No so, Edward—I am true to thee. Grace," he whispered, "is my wife!"

A glance of satisfaction overspread the countenance of the Puritan, as he fell upon the sword a corpse.

But no explanation could appease the wrath of Martin. Over the body of his nephew he vowed a deep revenge! Time will show how he fulfilled it. As guardian of his niece, he instantly prevented all possibility of her communicating with her husband, whom he branded as her brother's murderer, and affected to disbelieve her marriage.

Poor Grace was truly wretched!

Richard and William returned to London, where they assisted in the restoration of the King, after several vain attempts to see Grace Marston. In the gay court of the licentious monarch, the brothers moved with *éclat*—altered nately the companions of Charles' pleasures and councils, honor and appointments were lavished upon them with an inconsiderate hand; both rose to high military command. At length, when time had sufficiently effaced the memory of Grace, William again began to indulge in thoughts of love. Ellen Digby, the only daughter of a staunch royalist, was the object of his choice. The court and its gay allurements were abandoned for marriage and retirement. Nine months after the death of Edward, William and his young bride arrived at his brother's seat, Tyler Hill, near Canterbury. Grace, who, since the death of her brother, had given up her mind entirely to the guidance of Martin and the preacher Newlight, heard of their arrival, if not without emotion at least without a tear.

"Wait!" exclaimed her uncle. "I have engaged here what shall work retribution; they have trampled upon us, and we will turn and rend them!"

Within the year the bride presented her husband with a son—fortune seemed to smile on its birth; the young stranger was not only heir to his father's and grandfather's estate, but to the fair earldom which Charles had just conferred upon Sir Richard Clayton, who heard of the birth of his nephew with unmixed satisfaction. Mean while Martin and Grace had disposed of all their property in Kent, and a light vessel was secretly engaged to carry them to their destination. One night they suddenly disappeared, and were never again seen in that part of the country. Great was the consternation on the following morning, when it was discovered that the young heir of the Claytons had been carried off, no one could tell how. In vain did the distracted parents offer a reward; messengers were dispatched into different parts of England, but in vain; every clue seemed lost, and the search was at last abandoned as hopeless. William with his broken hearted wife, returned to London, to forget, if possible, in the disipation of the capital, the grief which preyed upon his heart. Nearly twenty years rolled on without the least intelligence of the lost heir, when the Earl and his brother were appointed to attend the Duke of Monmouth against the Covenanters in Scotland, whose success had at first embarrassed the Government. Before the royal army they were everywhere defeated; from Edinburgh they were pursued to Dumbarion, and driven from that strong hold to defiles difficult of access on the opposite banks of the Clyde.

"I have a strong presentiment, William," exclaimed his brother as they mounted their horses to lead the party sent to dislodge the enemy from their last defense; "in all our encounters we have been singled out by an old man and his sons—at least, from their being all together, and fighting in concert, I esteem them as such; something tells me that to day they will be successful!"

William laughed at the Earl's augury, and placed himself at the head of his troop. The royal forces were again successful, and the Covenanters completely dispersed. The Earl, after the engagement, rode a short distance from the field to observe the direction the fugitives had taken, when he once more encountered the old man and two young ones, whose perseverance in tracking him he had before observed during the day.

"So!" exclaimed the old man, "we have met at last! The Lord hath given thee to me."

The Earl recognised in the speaker his old enemy, Martin; and aware of his determined character, prepared for his defense. Time, which had spared the strength of Martin, had unversed the arm of his antagonist. He was not the longer, active soldier who once brought him to his feet. A few blows decided the contest; the sword of the Earl broke short, he was unhorosed and stood unarmed at his mercy.

"Advance, boys!" cried the old man, "and strike!"

They hesitated.

"Do you pause? Edward, Reuben—for this you have been reared—will you spare the murderer of your father?"

"We can not!" exclaimed the young men at once—we cannot become assassins! Give him a weapon, and singly we will attack him; otherwise he is scathless for us!"

"Rebellious fools!" shrieked the old man, passionately; "ha! the bloodhounds are upon us!"

Nay, then, I must try my own arm. Proud man—thy hour is come; one prayer for mercy is allowed thee!"

"Slave!" answered the Earl, misconceiving him; "I offer no supplication to such as thee! I am prepared."

The Puritan grasped his weapon, and passed it twice through the body of his enemy, who fell bravely without one sigh. No sooner was the deed accomplished, than the Royalists, headed by William, reached the spot.

"Harm them not!" exclaimed to the exasperated soldiers. "Take them alive—fit example shall be made!"

The men disarmed their prisoners, and raising the body of their late commander, proceeded with solemn steps once more toward the castle of Dumbarion.

Notwithstanding the evidence of a wounded officer who had witnessed the fate of the Earl, the young men, though innocent of any participation in his crime, were condemned to die with Martin. The guard were already drawn up in the castle yard, waiting for their commander to give the signal from the window, when a woman, deeply veiled, rushed into the apartment.

"What would you?" exclaimed the new Earl of Clayton.

"Mercy!" replied the female, sinking upon her knees; "mercy for the wretched youths who wait but your word to meet their Maker!"

"It cannot be," replied the Earl. "Example is necessary; and I have suffered too severely from their malice to feel disposed to mercy."

"They must be saved or your soul and mine will have to answer it. As you would not press a sleepless pillow, as you would wish to die in peace, postpone the execution of those youths!"

"Woman, it may not be. The men wait but my signal."

"Give it, proud man!" exclaimed the female, but learn that the volley which consigns my humble nephew to the grave, carries with it the fate of—"

"I'll hear no more," cried the Earl impatiently rising and waving his handkerchief. "My brother is avenged."

"And mine!" exclaimed the woman, frantically, as the report echoed through the castle.

"William, what have you done?"

"Ha! my name! who art thou?"

She slowly raised her veil.

"Heavens! Grace Marston! Those youths?"

"One was my murdered Edward's boy; the other—"

"Speak!" exclaimed the stricken Earl. "If this is as I suspect—one look—one word will kill me!"

"Was the last heir of the race of Clayton?" replied Grace.

The bereaved father—bereaved by his own act—heard no more; but fell, broken-hearted, at the feet of the Puritan sister.

### Insanity.

The generally conceded truths, in regard to insanity are:

More men become insane than women. The disease is more apt to terminate soon by death in men.

There is greater probability of recovery in women than in men; they bear confinement better. In very large cities, New York and London, more men are cured than women.

In England, persons living in agricultural districts furnish a larger number of inmates for asylums than those living in manufacturing districts.

Marijuana persons are more apt to recover than unmarried.

More persons become insane who have not enough to do than of those who are full of business.

Of all who are insane, nearly one half become so from moral causes, such as anxiety, uncontrolled emotions, hugging sharp pointed memo ries, &c.

Only nine persons out of a hundred are insane from hereditary causes.

The general truth seems to be that of ten persons who are insane, five recover; and of these five, only two remain well during the remainder of life.

But no explanation could appease the wrath of Martin. Over the body of his nephew he vowed a deep revenge! Time will show how he fulfilled it. As guardian of his niece, he instantly prevented all possibility of her communicating with her husband, whom he branded as her brother's murderer, and affected to disbelieve her marriage.

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In the gay court of the licentious monarch, the brothers moved with *éclat*—altered nately the companions of Charles' pleasures and councils, honor and appointments were lavished upon them with an inconsiderate hand; both rose to high military command. At length, when time had sufficiently effaced the memory of Grace, William again began to indulge in thoughts of love. Ellen Digby, the only daughter of a staunch royalist, was the object of his choice.

The court and its gay allurements were abandoned for marriage and retirement. Nine months after the death of Edward, William and his young bride arrived at his brother's seat, Tyler Hill, near Canterbury. Grace, who, since the death of her brother, had given up her mind entirely to the guidance of Martin and the preacher Newlight, heard of their arrival, if not without emotion at least without a tear.

"Wait!" exclaimed her uncle. "I have engaged here what shall work retribution; they have trampled upon us, and we will turn and rend them!"

Within the year the bride presented her husband with a son—fortune seemed to smile on its birth; the young stranger was not only heir to his father's and grandfather's estate, but to the fair earldom which Charles had just conferred upon Sir Richard Clayton, who heard of the birth of his nephew with unmixed satisfaction. Mean while Martin and Grace had disposed of all their property in Kent, and a light vessel was secretly engaged to carry them to their destination.

It is a hand-some 12mo, volume of 355 pages, printed on fine paper, bound in cloth gilt, and embellished with a large number of WOOD CUTS, illustrating the various subjects treated of. Price, ONE DOLLAR. Sent to any address in the United States.

It contains a collection and solution of THIRTY-THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE IN SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY, some of which, on their first discovery, puzzled the most learned and apt schoolmen. Some ideas are formed of its value, when we inform the reader that it has an INDEX OF FIFTY COLUMNS OF FINE TYPE.

Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 15, AMBRE STREET, NEW YORK.

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RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED to canvass for "THE REASON WHY" and "INQUIRIES WITHIN." Send cash or orders to the Publishers.

April 5, 1858—4mo.

[Hall's Journal of Health.

—

A CASE—Miss Fitzianey, an elderly maiden charged Mr. Cleaver, the gay young man who was accustomed to carry home her marketing, with having forcibly kissed her in the enter of his own house. Mr. Cleaver, although proud of personal appearance was, very short, considering his whiskers; his height even in French boots, reached only to four feet eleven inches. Miss Fitzianey on the contrary, being of remarkable rigid deportment. She swore the abbreviated, yet when it was discovered that the young heir of the Claytons had been carried off, no one could tell how. In vain did the distracted parents offer a reward; messengers were dispatched into different parts of England, but in vain; every clue seemed lost, and the search was at last abandoned as hopeless. William with his broken hearted wife, returned to London, to forget, if possible, in the disipation of the capital, the grief which preyed upon his heart. Nearly twenty years rolled on without the least intelligence of the lost heir, when the Earl and his brother were appointed to attend the Duke of Monmouth against the Covenanters in Scotland, whose success had at first embarrassed the Government. Before the royal army they were everywhere defeated; from Edinburgh they were pursued to Dumbarion, and driven from that strong hold to defiles difficult of access on the opposite banks of the Clyde.

"I have a strong presentiment, William," exclaimed his brother as they mounted their horses to lead the party sent to dislodge the enemy from their last defense; "in all our encounters we have been singled out by an old man and his sons—at least, from their being all together, and fighting in concert, I esteem them as such; something tells me that to day they will be successful!"

William laughed at the Earl's augury, and placed himself at the head of his troop. The royal forces were again successful, and the Covenanters completely dispersed. The Earl, after the engagement, rode a short distance from the field to observe the direction the fugitives had taken, when he once more encountered the old man and two young ones, whose perseverance in tracking him he had before observed during the day.

"So!" exclaimed the old man, "we have met at last! The Lord hath given thee to me."

The Earl recognised in the speaker his old enemy, Martin; and aware of his determined character, prepared for his defense. Time, which had spared the strength of Martin, had unversed the arm of his antagonist. He was not the longer, active soldier who once brought him to his feet. A few blows decided the contest; the sword of the Earl broke short, he was unhorosed and stood unarmed at his mercy.

"Advance, boys!" cried the old man, "and strike!"

They hesitated.

"Do you pause? Edward, Reuben—for this you have been reared—will you spare the murderer of your father?"

"We can not!" exclaimed the young men at once—we cannot become assassins! Give him a weapon, and singly we will attack him; otherwise he is scathless for us!"

"Rebellious fools!" shrieked the old man, passionately; "ha! the bloodhounds are upon us!"

—

Geo. S. Hamilton died in that city in Dec., leaving a widow, Margaretta, and three children, aged 9, 11 and 13 years. As the husband was a Protestant and the wife a Catholic, he appointed guardians for the children, by will, and directed them to be brought up in the Protestant faith.

The children were accordingly taken from the mother and placed at a Protestant school, but the mother applied for a writ of habeas corpus, to recover them. Judge Williams of the District Court, decided, however, that the power to constitute a guardian by deed or will, attested by two witnesses, given by the statute of Charles II, ch. 24, was in force in that State. This statute enacts that any father, under age or of full age, may by deed or will dispose of the custody of his child, either born or unborn, to any person, except a Popish recusant, either in possession or reversion, till such child attains the age of one and twenty years.

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—

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

### AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
HON. GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

### COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF,  
HARRY I. TODD.

FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGE,  
JOHN M. HARLAN.

FOR COUNTY COURT CLERK,  
ALEXANDER H. RENNICK.

FOR JAILER,  
HARRY R. MILLER.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY,  
JAMES MONROE.

FOR CORONER,  
JOHN R. GRAHAM.

FOR ASSESSOR,  
WILLIAM F. PARRENT.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,  
WILLIAM E. ARNOLD.

**W**e see it stated that the Michigan city *Transcript*, a violent Black Republican paper, "earnestly advocates the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution as the best thing that can be done for the promotion of the success of the Republican party."

This editor is right, for three reasons: 1st.

To fasten the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against their wishes and without giving them a fair opportunity to vote upon it, would alienate from the South thousands of national men in the North who have heretofore defended our constitutional rights against the attacks of northern fanatics.

2d. The free State party have now the control of the Legislature of Kansas, and if she is admitted into the Union under the Senate bill, in less than two months thereafter, we would see Jim Lane and Gov. Robinson, two of the vilest and rankest Abolitionists in the whole country—in the Senate of the United States, as the Representatives of the State of Kansas. Would not they respect Southern rights with a vengeance?

3d. The Senate bill—the plan of adjustment proposed by President Buchanan and sustained by many Democrats in Kentucky—recognizes the rights of the people of Kansas *immediately after its admission as a State*, to change their Constitution, and abolish slavery, and this notwithstanding an explicit provision in the Lecompton Constitution, prohibiting its alteration or amendment until 1864. This being so, the protection which is guaranteed to slave property in that Constitution, is, so far as any real substantial advantage is to be gained by the South, not worth the parchment upon which the Constitution is written. This result will inevitably follow, since, as all admit, the free State party have an overwhelming majority of the qualified voters of Kansas.

**L**ECOMPTON TRICK.—A short time since a portion of the Locofocos of Mason got up a county meeting, and passed some fire-eating resolutions disapproving the course of Hon. John J. Crittenden upon the Kansas question. It has been heralded throughout the State by the *party* that this was a meeting "irrespective of party"—that it was a "movement of the people" who were "indignant" at Mr. C.'s "betrayal of Southern interests."

Now the truth of this matter, as we learn from the *Maysville Eagle*, is, that this "grand demonstration" (?) was exclusively Locofoco in its character, and was attended only by Locofocos.

Why thus attempt to mislead the people?—The Lecomptonites know that a large portion of their party in this State sustain the course of Douglas and Crittenden, and hence the necessity to make a show of strength which they do not possess.

For the Commonwealth.

APRIL 22, 1858.

**M**r. Editor: I send you a song from the "Flowers and Weeds of the Old Dominion." From the adoption of the Federal Constitution up to this day, there have been a few impracticable in the United States with some abstract nullification crook, or some "higher law" kink in their brains, about the dissolution of the Union. But their notions have never poisoned the great public mind, have never chilled the pulsations of the mighty heart of this nation towards the Union. Demagogues may talk about dissolution to get up a temporary excitement, and give them an opportunity of buzzing. But they are not the people; the people love the Union all over the United States, and no where more than in the Old Dominion and Kentucky. The song I believe expresses the *national sentiment*:

### A SONG.

Air, "Hail to the Chief."

Hail to the States fast in glory advancing,  
Honored and bieft be their Union divine,  
Long may each star in their banner now gleaming,  
With bright beaming lustre continue to shine;  
Heaven send them virtue true,  
May their strength be ever true,  
Ever to prosper and fairer to grow  
While ev'ry hill and glen  
Sends our shouts back agen,  
American union firm, will baffle ev'ry foe.

Ours is no freedom chance-famed or depending  
On the nod of a tyrant, false, fickle, and vile;  
Supported by all, to the laws only bending,  
In vain shall ambition essay every wile,  
All earthly pride abasing,  
Still falter and deafer do we shall it grow,  
From Northern "sine to Georgia then  
Ech shall shout agen  
America in union firm, will baffle ev'ry foe.

**A** CHALLENGE.—When Judge Thatcher, many years ago, was a member of Congress from Massachusetts, he was challenged to a duel by Mr. Blount, member from North Carolina, for words spoken in debate. The Judge, on reading the message from Blount, after adjusting his wig and revolutionary hat, said to the bearer:—

"Give my respectful compliments to your master, and tell him he cannot have a definite answer to his note to day. Let him to be patient a short time, till I can write to Portland and receive an answer. I always consult my wife on matters of importance, well knowing that she is a better judge of family affairs than myself. If she takes the choice of becoming a widow or having her husband hanged for murder, I certainly will fight Mr. Blount. Tell him not to be in a hurry; it will not take more than three weeks to receive her election."

**W**ASHING HIS OWN SHEEP.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that a piquant correspondence has just passed between two clergymen in a city where considerable religious awakening has taken place. In substance the correspondence ran as follows:

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Dear Brother:—I shall baptize some converts to morrow. If any of your converts prefer to be baptized in our mode, I shall be happy to baptize them as candidates for your church.

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**T**HE RULING PASSION STRONG IN DEATH.—Major Burns, of Troy, died on Friday last. On the morning of his death he got out of bed and put on his entire uniform, and for some three hours did nothing but drill an imaginary regiment in all the maneuvers laid down in the books. He then sat down in a chair. Shortly afterward a friend called to see the Major, he asked the Major if he recognized him. The Major turned his head and looked at him for a moment, nodded, and immediately expired. He was placed in his coffin in his uniform, and in that condition he was buried—his epaulettes on his shoulders and his sword by his side.

**A** Bill has been introduced into the United States Senate providing for the election of post masters by the people.

**W**ill be seen from the dispatches in another column that there is some hope of the committee of Conference agreeing to the plan of adjustment proposed by Mr. English of Indiana. Mr. E.'s bill is almost identically the same as that proposed by Senator Crittenden. We earnestly trust that Mr. E.'s bill will be accepted by the Senate, and thus restore peace and harmony to our distracted country.

**T**HE UNION PRAYER MEETINGS ARE EXTENDING. The Quebec *Gazette* of the 9th says that such meetings have commenced in that city. The Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleys, the Congregationalists, and the Baptists have united in holding noon day meeting for prayer. A morning (6 o'clock) meeting is also held. The *Gazette* says the meetings are well attended—those in the afternoon being crowded—and the principal features are the solemnity and reverence by which they are pervaded.

We have a letter from Ithaca which says that the union prayer meetings in that place have been attended with great success, almost all denominations having added largely to their number of church members. The union prayer meeting continues daily from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

A letter from a lady in Cortlandville, in this State received this morning, says:—The religious revival all over our country is a subject for thankfulness. We too, in Cortlandville, have not been forgotten. There have been meetings in the different churches every night, nearly the entire winter. Many members have been added to the churches of the several denominations, and the work is still in progress. We have a union prayer meeting every morning at 9 o'clock, which is well attended, and will, no doubt, be a blessing to the community.

The Washington *States* of last evening, in alluding to the union prayer meetings in that city, says that the 13th street church is crowded every afternoon to its utmost capacity. There is a ladies' prayer meeting daily at 11 o'clock. There is also a business men's prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church in 4½ street; this meeting is held from noon till five o'clock.

At Boston the meetings continued to be well attended. At the large Methodist church in Hauser street, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Floy, of New York, conducted the exercises. At the Old South Chapel the most important intelligence communicated was in reference to Yale College.

A student present stated that the revival in that college had been very powerful. In the sophomore class only five or six remain unconverted, and some of them are inquiring. The converts in this class number thirty or forty. In the senior class the work has been quite extensive.

In the junior class out of one hundred and seven students, only eight or nine remain unconverted. The work in the freshman class has not yet been very deep. There have been over one hundred conversions in all, in the College.

[N. Y. Spectator.]

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### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

**S**enate.—Mr. Houston of Texas, spoke in favor of the establishment of a protectorate over Mexico. After pointing out the difference between the Northern and Southern States of the Union he went on to define his plan and show the benefits that would accrue both to the Union and to Mexico.

The protectorate, he said, must be self supporting, the protected paying the expense, which they could do by assigning her revenue for ten years. Our gulf squadron is sufficient to protect her commerce, and five thousand reliable troops judiciously posted would preserve internal order. Mr. Houston explained the circumstances under which Mexico funded her debt of \$55,000,000, which is mostly owing to British creditors. All that Great Britain can reasonably expect in the event of a protectorate is that we shall see that a portion of the customs are set apart towards the debt and dividends faithfully appropriated to the purpose.

Mr. Houston paid a feeling tribute to the memory of his former companions in the Senate now all passed away. Mr. Houston spoke more largely of the State rights of Texas than of the protectorate, respecting which he said it might be either like that of the Ionian Islands or in a new form, but without exercising more authority than was necessary. The resolutions says that whereas every attempt of the Mexicans to regulate their internal affairs results in failures, and there is danger of Mexico falling into anarchy, and whereas the United States on account of their continental policy can never permit Mexico to be subjugated at the hands of any foreign power, therefore, a select committee of seven is appointed to inquire whether it is necessary to establish a protectorate. The resolution was laid over until to morrow and ordered to be printed.

The deficiency bill was taken up and discussed all day.

Mr. Hale's amendment was lost by 30 against 21.

Mr. Fessenden moved an additional section to confine the appropriations to the fiscal year and the specific branch for which they were voted.

The motion is still under discussion.

Mr. Clarke moved to reconsider the vote on the Pacific railroad which was agreed to. Adjourning.

**H**ouse.—Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, spoke in favor of his bill granting lands in various States for the establishment of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and mechanics.

Mr. Buffington offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for the correspondence with the government of Chili relative to the detention at Talcahuano of the American vessels Good Return and Franklin.

The Washington police bill was taken up, and was rejected by 11 majority.

Mr. Dodd's substitute, which was agreed to in committee yesterday, proposing that policemen to be appointed by a Board of Commissioners to be elected, instead of giving the President power in the premises, was tabled by 110 against 79.

The Military Academy bill was considered in committee.

**W**ASHINGTON, April 20.

The committee of conference on the Kansas bill met this morning. Mr. English submitted a proposal similar to that indicated in yesterday's dispatch. The Senate committee asked time to consider it. Another meeting was appointed for 2 o'clock.

**S**ECND Dispatch.—Mr. English's bill is still under consideration by the Senate committee of conference with a fair prospect of ultimate agreement. Many consider this already certain. Seward and Howard dissented. The several political parties were this afternoon and are to night much interested in privately discussing the probability of the success of the measure, but no definite opinion thereon can yet be formed. It is proposed to have a committee of conference appointed to consider the bill.

**W**ASHINGTON, April 20.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information respecting the treatment of the officers and crew of the steam frigate Susquehanna, at Jamaica, with view of considering whether the courtesy of the British officers requires an acknowledgment. Adopted.

It is generally believed that the President will accept the two regiments of volunteers offered from Kentucky and Ohio. The regiment from Ohio consists of five companies mustered in Cincinnati, one from Columbus, one from Toledo, one from Springfield, one from Mount Gilead, and one from Coshocton.

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